

11  
The Urban District of Esher



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

School Medical Officer

together with the Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the year

1971

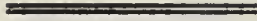
ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

DR. ERIC PEREIRA,  
COUNCIL OFFICES, ESHER, SURREY.  
TEL: ESHER 62241

.....  
.....  
.....

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF ESHER



A N N U A L     R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1971

ESHER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILHEALTH COMMITTEE1971

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. N.M. Shilson

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J.Green

Councillor	E. Anstey, Ph.D.
"	V.J. Bullett
"	E.J. Harding
"	D.W. Hobson
"	C.H.W. Murphy, C.B.E.
"	C.V. Mackenzie (appointed 14.12.71.)
"	S.W. Porter
"	Mrs. L. Swann (resigned 12.11.71.)
"	L.V. Taylor, E.D.
"	Mrs. P.V. Ullman
"	Mrs. V.L. Waller
"	E.B. Whitehouse, A.C.I.I.

## Ex-officio Members:

Councillor Alan E.A. Charlton, F.C.A.  
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor Mrs. M.E. Ives  
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

HEALTH DEPARTMENTStaffMedical Officer of Health

E. Pereira, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officers (Full Time)

E.V. Fraser, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
W.G. Charlesworth, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.  
(appointed 16.8.71.)

Chief Public Health Inspector

F.L. Barker, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C.F. Packham, F.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

S.C. Baker, M.A.P.H.I., A.V.I.

C.L. Hunt, M.A.P.H.I.

D.A. McLaren, M.A.P.H.I.

(commenced 25th January, 1971)

Area Nursing Officer

Miss J.M. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Nursing Officer

Miss M.E. Lowton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Public Health Nurse


Mrs. L. Robinson, S.R.N.

Senior Administrative Officer

Mrs. M. Mitchell

Senior Clerk

Miss D. Arnell



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29195068>

PART I

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL





URBAN DISTRICT OF ESHER

Health Department,  
Esher Lodge,  
Old Church Path,  
Esher.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Esher Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1971, which has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/72 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Under the provisions of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970, responsibility for the welfare services which were delegated to this authority in 1965 reverted to the County Council in October 1971, and no mention of these functions is made in this report. The severance of the Social Services from Personal and Environmental Health Services was very much to be regretted as almost all social problems have a medical content. With the delegated Health and Welfare Services the Health Department was a compact and efficient unit of administration, and co-operation between the various officers was excellent. It seems unfortunate that the change had to take place in 1971 when a further upheaval is planned for 1974. When that time comes arrangements for effective co-operation between the unified Health Services and the Local Authority Social Services will be of vital importance if the public is to gain any advantage from reorganisation.

Part II includes a description of the chief functions and objectives of the Personal Health Services. The usual figures relating to this work have been omitted as they are provided for the information of the Health Committee periodically each year. In addition there is an outline of work done on behalf of the elderly by this Council and by various voluntary organisations. This is surely a most impressive contribution to the welfare of those who most need it, and a valuable supplement to the statutory services for which the County Council is responsible.

continued .....

In the section devoted to the School Health Service I have included a report on the functioning of the Remedial Reading Centre for which I am indebted to Mr. A.H.S. Rees, District Education Officer. The object of the Centre is to improve the reading ability of those children who have fallen behind in this respect, and thus enable them to take full advantage of the education provided. The apparent success of this venture will be of particular interest to members of the Education Committee.

I am indebted to my staff for their loyal and hard work throughout the year, and to my various colleagues in other Departments, whose co-operation has been invaluable.

Finally I would thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC PEREIRA

Medical Officer of Health.

## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for mid-1971 was 64,760. This may be compared with his estimate of 63,320 the previous year and the census 1961 figure of 60,610.

Births - During the year 788 live births were registered (420 males and 368 females) compared with 745 in 1970.

The corrected birth rate per thousand population was 13.30 compared with 12.9 in the previous year.

There were 22 premature births and of these 19 survived.

Deaths - The total number of deaths occurring amongst residents was 698 (321 males and 377 females) compared with 667 in 1970.

The corrected death rate was 10.50 per thousand population.

The death rate, infant mortality and still-birth rates all compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board - Kingston Hospital is the main general hospital for the district providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities. The catchment area includes Hinchley Wood, The Dittons, East and West Molesey, Claygate and Esher. Cobham and Oxshott come within the Epsom District Hospital Group and the residents are similarly served by the general hospital.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are normally admitted to Wandle Valley Hospital.

In addition the needs of the residents and the General Medical Practitioners are conveniently met by three small hospitals - Molesey Hospital, Thames Ditton Hospital and Cobham Hospital. Residents also make use of facilities provided by the Teaching Hospitals in the London area.

Laboratory Services - The laboratories of the Kingston and Epsom Hospitals are available for examination of specimens sent in by General Practitioners.

The Public Health Laboratory, West Park Hospital, Epsom, is available for the examination of any pathological specimens and the bacteriological examination of samples of milk, ice-cream, and water. The staff of the Laboratory are prepared to advise and assist the Medical Officer of Health in cases of outbreak of communicable disease.

Mortuary Service - A mortuary located within Epsom Hospital covers the needs of the district and for this service payment is made to the Authority concerned.

Occasionally on the instruction of the Coroner's Officer bodies are directed to the Mortuary at Feltham.

During the year 97 bodies were received in Epsom and Feltham Mortuaries from this district.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

##### The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified was the smallest ever recorded.

##### Dysentery

Only five cases were notified, of these four were due to *Shigella sonnei*. The cases were unrelated and there was no spread of infection. One case was due to *Giardia lamblia* and was contracted in the Lebanon. There was no spread to the patient's family or to other persons.

##### Food Poisoning

Only one case was notified and was due to *Salmonella enteritidis*. Infection followed attendance at a social function but there was no evidence that other persons who attended the party were affected.

### Meningitis

A male resident aged 26 was admitted to the South Middlesex Hospital suffering from acute Meningitis. The cause was thought to have been an unidentified virus. The patient made a good recovery and there were no other cases.

### Infective Hepatitis

Eight cases were notified. Of these, seven were children or young adults, two cases being brother and sister.

One case was an adult foreigner who suffered from jaundice due to some other condition. He was treated in hospital in another County and died.

### Measles

Eighty four cases were notified. Prior to the commencement of vaccination against this disease this could have been an "epidemic" year and more than five hundred cases would have been expected.

The campaign continues and it is hoped that the incidence will continue to fall in the future.

### Tuberculosis

Six new cases were notified. Of these, three were children of one family who were presumably infected by an adult in the household. This, however, could not be confirmed. The children were excluded from school and play group and responded well to treatment.

The fourth was a woman aged 24 who was diagnosed by the Mass X-Ray Unit and responded well to treatment.

The fifth was an elderly man who had probably had a chronic infection for many years.

The sixth was an adult male who developed a tuberculous abscess in the neck.

In all cases close contacts are investigated and every effort is made to find the source of infection. The most probable reservoir of infection is in elderly persons who suffer from bronchitis and have chronic tuberculous lesions.

The following statistical tables provide more detailed information on matters which are the concern of the Health Department. Statistical information specifically relating to environmental health is contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which forms Part IV of this Report.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	14,846
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (Mid 1971)	..	..	..	..	..	64,760
Number of inhabited houses - end of 1971 - according to rate books	..	..	..	..	..	21,868
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	£4,455,526
Product of a penny rate 1971/72	..	..	..	..	..	£43,200

Extracts from Vital Statistics:-

				Total	M.	F.
<u>BIRTHS</u>						
Live births	..	..	..	788	420	368
Legitimate	..	..	..		392	353
Illegitimate	..	..	..		28	15
Live birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	..	12.20				
Corrected live birth rate	..	13.30				
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	5.00				
				Total	M.	F.
Still-births	..	..	..	2	-	2
Legitimate	..	..	..		-	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..		-	1
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	5.00				
				Total	M.	F.
Total live and still-births	..			790	420	370



DEATHS

			Total	M.	F.
Total deaths from all causes	..	..	698	321	377
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	..	10.80			
Corrected death rate	..	10.50			
			Total	M.	F.
Infant deaths (under 1 year of age)			9	4	5
Legitimate	..	..		4	4
Illegitimate	..	..		-	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	11.00			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	11.00			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	23.00			
			Total	M.	F.
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality			6	2	4
Rate per 1,000 live births	..	8.00			
			Total	M.	F.
Early Neo-natal Mortality (under 1 week of age)			5	2	3
Rate per 1,000 live births	..	6.00			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		Nil			
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	Nil			
			Total	M.	F.
Perinatal mortality (still-births and deaths under one week combined)	..		7	2	5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	..	9.00			

CAUSES OF DEATH

## Classification

<u>List No.</u>	M.	F.	Total
B 4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	1	1
B 5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1
B 6(1) Late effects of respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
B 19(1) Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	4	1	5
B 19(2) Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1	1
B 19(3) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13	11	24
B 19(4) Malignant neoplasm, intestine	8	12	20
B 19(5) Malignant neoplasm, larynx	-	3	3
B 19(6) Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	38	9	47
B 19(7) Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	16	16
B 19(8) Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	7	7
B 19(9) Malignant neoplasm, prostate	5	-	5
B 19(10) Leukaemia	3	-	3
B 19(11) Other malignant neoplasms	14	19	33
B 21 Diabetes mellitus	1	2	3
B 46(1) Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1	1
B 23 Anaemias	1	3	4
B 46(2) Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	2	3
B 46(3) Mental disorders	1	2	3
B 46(4) Multiple sclerosis	1	1	2
B 46(5) Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	3
B 26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	7	10
B 27 Hypertensive disease	8	8	16
B 28 Ischaemic heart disease	97	70	167
B 29 Other forms of heart disease	9	46	55
B 30 Cerebrovascular disease	36	57	93



CAUSES OF DEATH (Continued)

<u>List No.</u>	M.	F.	Total
B 46(6) Other diseases of circulatory system	14	25	39
B 31 Influenza	-	1	1
B 32 Pneumonia	18	25	43
B 33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	13	10	23
B 33 Asthma	1	1	2
B 46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
B 34 Peptic ulcer	2	2	4
B 36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	2	3
B 37 Cirrhosis of liver	-	2	2
B 46(8) Other diseases of digestive system	-	4	4
B 38 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
B 39 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
B 46(9) Other diseases of genito-urinary system	-	1	1
B 46(11) Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1	1
B 42 Congenital anomalies	3	3	6
B 43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	-	1	1
B 44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	2	3
B 45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	1	1
BE 47 Motor vehicle accidents	7	4	11
BE 48 All other accidents	8	3	11
BE 49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	5	6
BE 50 All other external causes	-	2	2
<hr/>			
Total	321	377	698
<hr/>			

Accidental Deaths

Eleven residents lost their lives on the roads, and eleven through a variety of other accidents. The figures include five persons aged 70 or over. There were no accidental deaths of infants or children of school age. In addition six adults took their own lives.

DEATHS - AGE GROUPS

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Total
MALES	2	2	1	1	4	5	3	19	65	103	116	321
FEMALES	4	1	-	1	2	2	7	13	40	62	245	377
TOTAL	6	3	1	2	6	7	10	32	105	165	361	698

STATEMENT SHOWING WHERE DEATHS OCCURRED

In this district	352
Hospitals outside district	240
Died in other districts	106
	<hr/>
	698
	<hr/>

# CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS

	Total number of deaths	Age at death
Acute haemorrhagic pneumonitis	1	7 months
Bronchopneumonia	1	5 months
Intra cranial haemorrhage due to birth injury	1	8 hours
Haemorrhage due to anaemia	1	Under 1 week
Multiple congenital abnormalities	1	7 hours
Peritonitis. Perforation of the stomach	1	11 months
Prematurity	2	8 hours 10 hours
Spina Bifida. Renal failure	1	3 weeks

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1971

	Live Births Rate per 1,000 Population	Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 (Total Live and Still)	Deaths (All ages) Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths (Under one year) Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births	Deaths (Under 4 weeks) Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England & Wales	16.00	12.00	11.60	18.00	12.00
Esher	12.20	3.00	10.50	11.00	8.00

NUMBER OF ALL NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED YEARLY DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute encephalitis ..	2	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery ..	39	4	3	25	14	5
Food poisoning ..	-	8	1	56	19	1
Infective jaundice ..	-	-	3	30	17	8
Malaria ..	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles ..	218	548	43	36	133	84
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	-	-	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever ..	2	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet fever ..	15	-	11	16	4	7
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	15	13	11	10	12	6
Typhoid fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping cough ..	10	16	10	2	10	9

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of children immunised for the first time during the year:-

(a) Pre-school children (under 5 years)	..	627
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	..	9

Number of children given reinforcing doses during 1971	..	..	..	967
--	----	----	----	-----

Total number of children immunised during last five years:-

(a) Under 5 years	..	..	5,056
(b) Between 5 and 15 years	..	..	5,100

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Analysis of vaccinations of children at Welfare Centres and Private Doctors' Surgeries:-

Primary Vaccination	..	..	441
Revaccination	..	..	442
			<hr/> 883 <hr/>

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

	AGE		
	At date of final injection		
	0-4	5-15	
	years	years	Total
Number of children who have completed a primary course of three injections whether single or combined during the year ended 31st December, 1971 ..	629	80	709
Number of children who received a reinforcing dose ..	63	1033	1096

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number of children who have completed a primary course of 3 injections during the year ended			
31st December, 1971	..	..	633
Number of children given a reinforcing dose ..			83

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Number of Persons who  
completed a Primary  
Course of Treatment  
in 1971

---

Age Group - Born in

1971	..	..	4
1970	..	..	517
1969	..	..	89
1968	..	..	8
1964-1967	..	..	8
Others under age 16	..		9

---

635

---

In addition 976 reinforcing doses were given during the year.

Vaccination against Measles.- During the year 646 children were given protective injections.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.- This is reported more fully in the School Health Section.

434 children were given B.C.G. during the year.

Vaccination against Rubella (German Measles).- During the year 489 children were given protective injections.

TUBERCULOSISNotificationsRespiratory Tuberculosis

Five cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year, viz:- 2 males and 3 females, and there were two deaths from this cause. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 10.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

One new case of non-respiratory tuberculosis was notified during the year. Two cases were notified in 1970.



ANALYSIS OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR 1971

Age Periods	New Cases		Deaths	
	Respiratory M. F.	Non-Respiratory M. F.	Respiratory M. F.	Non-Respiratory M. F.
0-4	- 1	- -	- -	- -
5-14	- 2	- -	- -	- -
15-24	1 -	- -	- -	- -
25-44	- -	- -	- -	- -
45-64	1 -	- 1	- -	- -
65 and upwards	- -	- -	2 -	- -
Totals	2 3	- 1	2 -	- -

# TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases on register 1st January 1971	52	41	4	10	56	51
New cases notified .. ..	2	3	-	1	2	4
Cases moved into district .. ..	1	2	-	1	1	3
TOTAL .. ..	55	46	4	12	59	58
Deaths from tuberculosis .. ..	2	-	-	-	2	-
Deaths from other causes .. ..	1	2	-	-	1	2
Removed from district .. ..	2	3	-	1	2	4
Recovered .. ..	3	3	-	-	3	3
TOTAL REMOVED FROM REGISTER .. ..	8	8	-	1	8	9
Number of cases on register 31st December 1971	47	38	4	11	51	49

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICEGeneral Practitioners' Service

Number of patients referred	..	412
Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	-
Cases of Lung Cancer	..	4

Public Mass Radiography Service

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	-
Cases of Lung Cancer	..	3

Employees of Esher Urban District Council referred by Medical Officer of Health as part of medical examination - 17.

Medical Examination of Adults at Local Clinics

Esher Urban District Council staff	..	91
Surrey County Council staff	..	36
4 Ambulance Driver/Attendants		
8 Firemen (including 2 Heavy Vehicle Licences)		
7 Library (all Heavy Vehicle Licences)		
17 Other staff		



PART II

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND CARE OF THE ELDERLY



## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

These services are provided by your Medical and Dental Officers, Health Visitors and District Nurses and Midwives, working in the clinics and in the homes.

They comprise ante- and post-natal care of the mother, and care of the pre-school child.

Domiciliary confinements are now so few that Midwives no longer hold ante-natal sessions at the local clinics - they are able to give all necessary care in the patients' own homes.

Ante- and post-natal care of mothers booked for hospital is given by the hospital concerned, by General Practitioners, and by Medical Officers at the local authority clinics. Those who book early are encouraged to attend the local clinic for mothercraft and relaxation classes provided by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Child Care - Essentially this consists in observing the mental and physical development of the child from birth until school entry, when the school health service comes into operation.

Medical Officers have been trained in developmental paediatrics, and are able to note any deviation from the normal by examining the children at regular intervals. This is the best way of discovering at an early age any abnormality which may be amenable to early treatment.

Similarly Health Visitors are trained to observe early signs of mental or physical abnormality, both in the clinics and in the home environment. They frequently become aware of problems which are affecting the welfare of the family, and by suitable advice or action are able to prevent the situation deteriorating.

Sufficient sessions are provided at the local clinics to allow for periodic medical examination, and for advice and health education by the Health Visitors. In addition, the following special arrangements are made and tests carried out in an endeavour to diagnose early any abnormality.

THE OBSERVATION REGISTER OF CHILDREN AT RISK  
AND THE  
HANDICAP REGISTER

These two registers continue to fulfil a useful medical and social role.

Of the 788 live births in Esher during 1971, 360 infants - 200 boys and 160 girls - were initially placed on the Observation Register. Many of these were for relatively minor factors, usually associated with the birth experience. After six months, during which time they had been screened medically at least twice, most of these children were found to be developing quite normally and no longer considered at risk.

Only 5 children born during 1971 were placed on the Handicap Register. Such notifications are completed for every Surrey child in the age range 0 - 18, who has a substantial physical, mental or emotional handicap, which is thought to be permanent or long-term.

These 5 children were suffering from malformations of the heart, or other systems, or mental retardation.

The scheme for notification to Medical Officers of Health of congenital defects apparent at birth continues to serve a very useful function by calling attention to abnormalities at the earliest possible moment.

Care of Premature Infants - Infants born prematurely require special care. When born at home they are transferred to hospital unless the doctor and midwife are satisfied that conditions in the home are entirely satisfactory.

When infants are born prematurely in hospital, the Health Visitor is informed before discharge in order that close supervision can be maintained.

During the year 22 infants were born prematurely (all in hospital) and of these 19 survived for over 28 days.

Test for Phenylketonuria - This is a rare condition which, if undiagnosed, leads on to mental defect. If discovered early enough, and before the brain has been damaged, it can be treated by special diet, with most encouraging results.



A drop of blood is taken by the Midwife from every six-day-old baby and is forwarded to the Pathologist, Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, who then carries out the Guthrie Test for phenylketonuria.

Hearing Test - Every baby is given a special hearing test by the Health Visitor at about age 8 months. If the baby fails the test, or there is any doubt, the child is referred to the County Audiologist for expert opinion. Early detection of defective hearing, and use of a hearing aid, can prevent a child becoming mentally retarded and defective of speech. 47 children under 5 years of age were referred for special examination during the year.

Vision - Particular attention is paid to vision in early infancy. If the Medical Officer is not entirely satisfied that visual function is normal at age six months, the infant is referred to an ophthalmic specialist for his opinion. In this way, defects which can become irreversible are sometimes discovered and treated in good time.

Mothers are encouraged to attend periodically at the Clinics so that the development of the child can be regularly checked. Health Visitors are present to give advice on feeding and other problems, and to provide education in matters concerning health. Special facilities provided at the Clinics include dental treatment, speech therapy and remedial treatment by a physiotherapist.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1968 - Section 60

Duties in respect of Nurseries and Child Minders became the responsibility of the Social Services Department of the County Council under the provisions of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.

However, owing to lack of staff the Social Services Department was only able to take over the actual registration of premises and persons. Most of the work under these Acts consists of initial inspection and subsequent supervision, and continues to be carried out by your Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

At the end of the year the following numbers of premises and persons were registered:-

	No. Registered	No. of Children Provided for
Premises ..	29	886
Child Minders ..	53	184

The nurseries and the child minders are inspected, both by Medical Officers and by Health Visitors, at regular periods throughout the year. Such inspections have shown that a most satisfactory standard has been maintained in nearly all cases.

In the majority of cases children are received during mornings only, and mid-day meals are not served. A few child minders will care for the children throughout the day, which can be of great benefit to the mother who must work, or where there is illness in the home.

There is no official Day Nursery accommodation in the Urban District, and those provided in neighbouring areas are generally too far away to be of value. However, the policy of paying the fees of private nurseries or child minders in special cases of need, provides a partial solution to this problem.

### DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

These services are supervised by Miss J.M. Cole, Area Nursing Officer, and Miss M. Lowton, Nursing Officer. They are provided by a staff of Health Visitors, District Nurses and District Nurse/Midwives.

Health Visiting - The Council employs an adequate staff of Health Visitors, who work from the local Clinics. Their function is essentially preventive and educational. In addition to being State Registered Nurses, each has taken a special course of training and has gained the Health Visitor's Certificate.

Of recent years their responsibilities have increased to include the mental and physical welfare of the whole family. They are trained to observe the early signs of impending breakdown in family relationships, and are often able, by early and suitable advice, to prevent the occurrence of serious problems which can later lead to a 'break up' of the family. They are in touch with other statutory and voluntary organisations, whose assistance they call upon when required.

The health and welfare of the entire family is their concern and an important part of their work is to ensure that the elderly are receiving all the benefits of the State to which they are entitled.

District Nursing - Esher employs 14 whole-time District Nurses and 4 part-time Nurses who do regular work and are able to increase their hours as required to cover holidays and staff sickness.

They work under the directions of the local family doctors, who contact them direct when they require their services for a patient.

More than 70% of the time of the District Nurses is spent in the care of the elderly and the chronic sick.

Two part-time Auxiliary Nurses are also employed. They work under the direction and supervision of the District Nurses, and their chief function is bathing the elderly.

Midwifery - In view of the small number of domiciliary confinements no full-time Midwives are now employed in the district. Four District Nurses are also employed as Midwives and the needs of the area are covered satisfactorily in this way.

There were 788 births in 1971 and of these only 30 took place in the home. There were, however, 199 early discharges from hospital, for whose care the Midwives were responsible. In the London Borough of Kingston there is an arrangement whereby the Midwife accompanies the mother to hospital, delivers her and then continues the care of the mother and baby at home. There is much to be said for this scheme, but at present Kingston Hospital is not able to extend the facilities to this district.

Ante and post-natal medical supervision is mainly carried out by general practitioners and hospital departments. The only active local authority ante-natal clinic is at the Dittons Clinic, since the general practitioners in this area are in single-handed practice and prefer not to undertake this work.

It is pleasing to report that there was not a single maternal death during the year.

#### Attachment of Health Visitors and District Nurses to General Practitioners

A fairly successful scheme of attachment of staff to a group practice in Molesey has been operating for three years. In this case three full-time Health Visitors and two District Nurses are attached to a group of six family doctors. The attached staff work only with patients of the doctors in the group and are not confined to geographical areas. The arrangement works to the benefit of the doctors and their patients and provides a fuller and more rewarding job for the nurses. In addition a District Nurse works full-time at the Central Surgery undertaking various duties, such as injections, dressings, taking blood specimens, etc.

The scheme is most valuable, but communications are limited as there is no accommodation for the staff at the Central Surgery and the doctors are exceptionally busy. The situation has been improved by allocating to each Health Visitor the patients of two doctors.

In Claygate a Health Visitor and a District Nurse are attached to a group of three doctors. Accommodation is available at the Central Surgery and the arrangement works excellently.

In another part of Claygate a Health Visitor is attached to a practice of two doctors with some success.

Elsewhere in the district there are no attachments of staff, either because the doctors are not interested in such arrangements, or else because they are in single handed practice. For these reasons I am sorry to report that the percentage of attached staff is lower in Esher than in any other part of the County.

Health Education - One of the most important functions of a Health Visitor is to impart health education continuously on all matters which can improve the health and welfare of the families for whom she is responsible, as well as their individual members.

In addition one Health Visitor, Miss Francis, devotes half her time to this subject and is responsible for planning, or assisting in planning, sessions in schools, as well as providing publicity material and displays in the local clinics. She has a store and work-room at Cobham Clinic, which is well equipped with all manner of visual aids which she makes available as required.

Health education is continuously undertaken at the clinics in the form of mothercraft sessions for expectant mothers, at child health and geriatric sessions, and with various outside groups at evening meetings.

In the autumn a Smokers' Advisory Clinic was provided by the British Temperance Society, which was well attended. The Health Visitors have arranged follow-up meetings of those who stopped or reduced their smoking habits in order to reinforce the work done.



### SPECIAL CLINICS

Family Planning - Accommodation at the local authority clinics is made available to the Family Planning Association, who act as agents for the County Council and provide daytime and evening sessions.

In general, charges are made for consultation and supplies, but where family planning is required on account of the wife's health there is a right to completely free treatment under arrangements made by the Surrey County Council with the Family Planning Association. In the case of families requiring treatment on social grounds, charges can be partly or wholly remitted under the same arrangements. These arrangements can be readily made through the Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives.

Regular sessions are held at the Clinics at Cobham, Thames Ditton, Molesey and Esher - at the latter a weekly session being held for the insertion of intra uterine devices.

The needs of the district appear to be adequately covered and the number of sessions provided can be increased at short notice if the demand increases. Arrangements also exist for a doctor and nurse to visit the home and provide advice and treatment for any woman who may be unable to visit a clinic. The number of such cases in this district is very small.

Well Women Clinics - Regular sessions are held at the Clinics at Molesey, Cobham and Thames Ditton, to which women over 25 years of age are encouraged to come for a general medical examination and to have a cervical smear taken to eliminate the possibility of early carcinoma of the cervix.

Smears are sent to the Consultant Cytologist, St. Stephen's Hospital, S.W.10., for examination and report. No cases of early carcinoma were diagnosed in this way during the year, but other less serious conditions were found and were referred for treatment.

Smears are also taken at Family Planning Clinics, by general practitioners and in the gynaecological departments of hospitals.

The routine examination of smears has now been computerised and women in future will automatically be called for a repeat smear every five years.

During the year under review 1,342 smears were taken at the local clinics, compared with 691 in 1970. Even so, attendance remains poor despite continuous efforts at persuasion by the Health Visitors and quite considerable publicity.

Carcinoma of the cervix is most common in social groups III and IV and unfortunately it is women in these groups who are most likely to fail to keep appointments.

Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest - The Chest Clinic at Kingston Hospital is available to residents of the whole district. There continues to be a steady decline in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis and the Clinic is now responsible for the diagnosis, treatment and care of patients suffering from other conditions, such as carcinoma of the lung, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.

A Health Visitor employed by this district works closely with the Chest Physician and spends half her time supervising the health and welfare of the patients. When a case of tuberculosis is diagnosed she searches for the source of infection and arranges for the investigation of all close contacts. She can arrange for patients to receive extra food, clothing, bedding, etc., through the Voluntary Care Committee, and for holidays to be provided under arrangements made by the Standing Conference of Care Committees.

#### CARE OF THE ELDERLY

This is undertaken by the District Council, by the Personal Health Services delegated to the District Council and by the Old People's Welfare Council and various other voluntary organisations. (The Social Services Department of the County Council have certain other important functions, such as provision of residential accommodation for the elderly, provision of home helps, aids, telephones, etc., but no mention of this work is made in this Report).

Care by the District Council - This Council has been most active for a number of years in providing purpose-built accommodation suitable for the elderly. It takes the form of Housemother Schemes, Warden Schemes, bungalows and flats.

There are ten Housemother Schemes located in various parts of the district. Together they comprise 185 single and 22 double units. Each Scheme consists of a building providing self-contained flatlets and a resident Housemother, who is able to watch over the welfare of

the residents and to give assistance in case of emergency.

In addition, three Housemother Schemes provide bungalows and flats separate from the main building but which are under the supervision of the Housemother. These provide 15 single and 38 double units of accommodation.

Among the many amenities provided for the use of tenants are common room with television alcove, fully equipped laundry, a telephone and, in most cases, guest rooms. All the bed-sitter units have very compact kitchen facilities with electric cookers, and the last five purpose built schemes have had refrigerators incorporated in the kitchens. Electric fires are provided, as are power points and television aerial sockets, and each bed recess is equipped with a call bell to summon assistance from the Housemother in the case of an emergency. Call bells are also conveniently placed in the various communal rooms.

All the Housemother Schemes are completely centrally heated. The purpose built housemother blocks are provided with guest rooms to enable tenants to offer hospitality to their visiting relations and friends.

There are two Warden Schemes in which groups of bungalows and flats are supervised by a resident living nearby who is employed as a Warden. These provide 7 single and 18 double units.

As well as the above accommodation the Council has provided 98 single bedroom bungalows, 17 two-bedroom bungalows and 67 flats.

The Council has thus built homes for nearly 700 elderly people and has plans to continue this good work in the future.

St. Chad's, St. Mary's Road, Long Ditton was acquired by the Council in 1965 with a view to its conversion to residential welfare accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act 1948. Resulting from the housing of so many elderly people it became clear that there was a need for a local home to which a resident could be transferred when, through increasing age or chronic ill health, the elderly person was no longer able to care for herself. The house was suitably adapted and its administration was taken over by a housing association, known as the Esher Housing Trust, in October 1969. It provides accommodation for 14 residents and has two full-time and four part-time staff. The scheme has proved to be most valuable, and the activities of the housing association may well be extended at some time in the future.



Plans for the Future - It is expected that building will start on a new Housemother Scheme at Wootton, Esher, during 1972 and, in the fairly near future, there may be schemes at Cobham and Oxshott. There are still over 600 old age pensioners on the waiting list and the Council's policy of building mainly for the elderly not only provides them with convenient accommodation, but also releases a number of under-occupied Council houses for use by young families.

Care by the Delegated Personal Health Services - All general Health Visitors have responsibility for the health and welfare of the elderly members of their family case loads. Further, in Cobham, the Dittons, Hinchley Wood, Claygate and Esher, three Health Visitors are employed half-time solely on this work.

The Health Visitors are responsible for staffing Screening Clinics for the elderly and these are held weekly at the Clinics at Molesey, the Dittons, Esher and Cobham. At these geriatric sessions the elderly have checks on hearing and vision, and arrangements are made, where appropriate, for the fitting of hearing aids and spectacles. Facilities include chiropody, which at present is limited by the difficulty in obtaining staff. Advice is given on diet and certain welfare foods are sold at a cheap rate.

There is some medical supervision, and those who attend can be given physiotherapy, with the concurrence of the patient's family doctor, who is also contacted if any other form of treatment is needed.

The Health Visitors ensure that the elderly are getting their full entitlement from the Ministry of Health and Social Security; they are able to recommend the provision of various aids and help the old people to get assistance from statutory and voluntary organisations.

Care of the elderly by the Health Visitors has developed rapidly in the last few years, and in this respect Esher appears to be well ahead of the rest of the County. The reason for this has been the appointment of part-time Geriatric Health Visitors who specialise in this work and whose main interest is in seeking out frail elderly people and providing every possible service which can work to their benefit.

## Care by Voluntary Organisations

The Esher District Old People's Welfare Council - is a voluntary organisation sponsored by the District Council and largely financed by it. It includes representatives of most local voluntary organisations and its function is to stimulate and co-ordinate voluntary work throughout the district.

Voluntary activities include the following:-

### Meals-on-Wheels Service

In the northern part of the district this is organised and manned by the W.R.V.S. who have done magnificent work in this respect over a number of years. With the provision of a new purpose-built kitchen and Day Centre the service is to be considerably developed in 1972.

In Cobham and Oxshott a smaller but most valuable service is provided by the B.R.C.S. and other voluntary organisations. This service will also be increased in 1972 and it is hoped that in time there will be a purpose-built kitchen and Day Centre in this area.

### Home Visiting for the Elderly

This service provides for visitors to lonely old people and has been organised by Mr. C.F. Packham, Assistant Honorary Secretary, Old People's Welfare Council, who has provided all visitors with a booklet which gives them information regarding persons and agencies through which the elderly can be assisted.

As well as befriending the elderly, the visitors take note of any apparent needs and report any deterioration in health or welfare which appears to require attention.

The visitors serve a most valuable purpose by keeping under supervision those who are frail and live by themselves.

Social Clubs - There are eleven clubs for the elderly which are located in various parts of the district and are organised by voluntary bodies. They serve a most important function by encouraging pensioners to maintain social contacts with their fellows, and thus to live a fuller and more enjoyable life.

The Old People's Welfare Council has assisted some of these clubs by providing a vehicle specially adapted to take wheelchairs, thus enabling certain physically handicapped people to attend who would otherwise be more or less housebound. Additional transport may be available in 1972 which will help to convey people to the clubs who find that travelling by public transport is too much of a burden.

Holidays for the Elderly - For some years past block bookings have been made at holiday resorts and transport has been provided so that elderly people have been able to take holidays at very moderate cost. As they have grown in strength this sort of arrangement has been adopted by some of the clubs and other voluntary organisations in the district.

Housing Associations - There are two Housing Associations which provide sheltered accommodation for older people at moderate cost. They are located in various parts of the district and supplement the work of the Council.

The May Fayre - is held annually on Esher Green and on each occasion a stall has been provided and the proceeds assist the funds of the Welfare Council.

"Services for Senior Citizens" - is a pamphlet containing information on the various services available. It is printed for the Esher District Old People's Welfare Council and is distributed widely.

General - The total of voluntary work cannot be estimated, but it is of the greatest possible value to elderly residents and supplements effectively the facilities provided by statutory bodies. The Old People's Welfare Council has been interested in promoting and encouraging any form of voluntary work throughout the district, and its activities have gradually increased each year. With the support of the Chairman, the Officers have done a great deal of work to make it a success and in this respect I would mention Mr. Percy Martin who has been particularly enthusiastic and has devoted much of his spare time in the service of the elderly. In view of his retirement as Housing Manager at the end of the year, there is a scheme for his activities to be taken over by a paid part-time Secretary/Organiser in the coming year. Her duties will be reinforced by the appointment of a paid full-time driver and the purchase of a new mini bus.



PART III

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

### 1. General

Medical Officers, Health Visitors and School Nurses supervise the health of children who attend our schools, and those private schools which have applied for the service.

This is mainly carried out by the scheme of medical inspections, described below. Every child is carefully examined soon after entry to the infants' school and to the secondary school. At age eight there is inspection of selected children only, and at school leaving age pupils are interviewed by the Medical Officer and examined only if there appears to be some special reason.

Health Visitors take part in the examination of children attending infants' and junior schools, when their knowledge of the family background can be of great assistance to the school doctors. They also visit these schools each term to carry out hygiene inspections, and at any time at the request of the Head Teacher, or where there is an undue incidence of infectious disease in the school. They test the vision of children at ages five and eight.

School Nurses attend at medical inspections of secondary school children and test their vision at entry, at age thirteen and at school leaving age.

The County Audiometrician has a yearly programme designed to test the hearing of all children aged between six and seven years. All who fail the test are referred to the School Medical Officer.

In addition, the Educational Psychologist visits all schools and assesses those who are not making normal progress or who are of concern to the Head Teacher.

Health Visitors have allocated to them specific schools and they form the principal link between the school, the home, the family doctor and other agencies on matters relating to the health and well being of the school child.



## 2. Population and Schools

### (a) Maintained Schools

There were 27 Primary and Secondary departments in the area on 31st December 1971, housing 7,659 children.

### (b) Independent Schools

Independent schools may make application for school medical and dental inspection to be made available to their pupils. In the Esher district five such schools (St. Joseph's Convent, Rowan Brae, Emberhurst School, Milbourne Lodge Senior School and Grantchester House), have so far made such applications, and the services have been provided.

## 3. Medical Inspection

### (a) Routine Medical Inspection

The systematic medical inspection by age groups is undertaken in the area as follows:-

#### Primary

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) On entry                               | - Complete medical examination with eye test during second term after completion of questionnaire by parents.        |
| (ii) During year in which age 8 is reached | - By selection by school doctor, Health Visitor or Head Teacher, or at parents' request. All children have eye test. |

#### Secondary

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) On entry                                 | - Complete medical examination with eye test after completion of questionnaire by parents.                     |
| (ii) During year in which age 13 is reached  | - Eye test only.   |
| (iii) During year in which age 15 is reached | - All children have eye test and are interviewed by school doctor and medically examined if thought necessary. |



Children are also inspected at any time at the request of the parent or Head Teacher.

1,559 children were examined at medical examinations during the period - parents were present for 832 of these examinations. 220 children were considered not to require a medical examination under the selective medical scheme.

(b) Special and Re-examination

Children who may be potential handicapped pupils, either physically or mentally, are supervised and followed up as often as necessary and a handicapped register is kept to make sure regular assessments are made and the child channelled to suitable employment when the time comes. Children who are receiving treatment or recommended for treatment are reinspected as a routine.

(c) General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of a pupil examined at a Routine Medical Inspection is determined by the personal assessment of the School Doctor.

Of the 1,559 pupils inspected at Routine Medical Inspections, one was found to be in unsatisfactory general physical condition.

(d) Head Infestation

In 1970 this became quite a problem at some schools as the lice had become resistant to the materials used to eradicate them. Accordingly, the number of head inspections was greatly increased and any cases found of infestation were strictly supervised.

A new substance - Prioderm - has been brought into use with excellent results, and it is hoped that the number of cases will be considerably reduced next year.

		<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
No. of head examinations	..	9,649	4,391
No. of infestations	..	52	53

(e) Infectious Diseases

62 cases of infectious disease occurred amongst school children. This is considerably lower than last year when there was a high incidence of chicken pox and mumps.

4. Defects found at Routine Medical Inspections

The following table shows the percentage of defects found at routine medical inspections during 1971:-

Number of pupils examined	- 1,559
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment	- 208
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment	- 13.2%
Number of defects requiring observation	- 825
Number of defects requiring treatment	- 232

5. Treatment of Disease and Defects

(a) Attendance at School Clinics

Special sessions are held at clinics throughout the area for remedial exercises, speech therapy, hearing and vision defects, and staffed by specialists in their particular field.

For details of attendances see Tables F.G.H.I. and J.

(b) Child Guidance

Children presenting problems of behaviour are referred to the Hersham Child Guidance Clinic, which provides a most valuable service. The Clinic is overworked, but the waiting for non-urgent cases has been reduced by the provision of an additional Clinic at Chertsey. Cases requiring a report for the Juvenile Court are given absolute priority, and really urgent cases can usually be seen without much delay.

(c) Convalescent Treatment

The Council's scheme provides for free convalescent treatment for any pupil attending a school or educational establishment maintained by the Education Authority, or attending an independent school for which school health service facilities have been made available. Eight children received a two-week holiday this year.

## 6. Deaths of School Children

During the year 2 deaths of school children were reported. One girl died of congenital heart disease and the other was a boy who died of carcinoma.

## 7. Dental Inspection and Treatment

The following table shows the number of children who were examined by the Dental Surgeons at Routine and Special Inspections, and the number referred for treatment during the year.

Number inspected	..	..	..	..	6,724
Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	4,065
Number treated	..	..	..	..	2,087

Repeated dental inspections reveal that a large number of children who do not have treatment through the School Dental Service attend private Dentists.

## 8. Employment of Children

121 children aged 13 or over were examined by School Medical Officers during the period to ascertain their fitness to undertake part-time employment. All were fit for employment.

15 children were examined during the year to enable them to take part in entertainment, and all were found to be fit.

## 9. Immunisation

It has been found by examination of the records that nearly 100% of school entrants are adequately protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, and about 80% against smallpox. Vaccination against measles commenced in 1968 and a good proportion of children now entering school have either been vaccinated or else have had the disease.

In 1970 a scheme for immunising girls aged 11 to 13 against German measles was begun. The object is to provide a long-lasting resistance to this disease which is known to lead to abnormalities in the baby when contracted by the mother in the early stages of pregnancy. Good progress was made with this scheme in 1971.

The following is the programme of immunising and reinforcing doses given to school children in the schools or at clinics:-

Age

- 5 - Reinforcing doses against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis.  
Measles immunisation (if required).
- 11-13 - German measles immunisation for girls.
- 12 - B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis.
- 14+ - Reinforcing doses against diphtheria, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to children who are in their 12th year. A full programme was carried out in 1971; all positive reactors are referred to Kingston Chest Clinic for an x-ray and practitioners are kept informed of the results.

Number given a Heaf test	-	554
Number Heaf positive and referred to Chest Physician	-	85
Number given B.C.G.	-	434
Absentees	-	35

## 10. Hygiene of School Buildings

Inspections were made of school buildings during the year and items requiring attention were brought to the notice of the Education Officer.

The Property Maintenance Section of the Engineer, Surveyor and Town Planning Officer's Department is responsible for any necessary work.

Some of the older schools have sanitary conveniences in separate buildings a long way from classrooms.

More recently primary schools have been built with toilets leading off classrooms without intervening ventilated lobbies. In some cases this has caused nuisance from smell in the classroom, but with adequate ventilation and scrupulous cleanliness by the school caretaker, this has been overcome. Generally teachers like this arrangement as it provides for easier supervision and toilet training of the children in their care.

## 11. Handicapped Pupils

A very important part of the work of the School Health Service is the early ascertainment of the children who have physical or mental defects.

The general policy is that, wherever possible, a child shall be educated in an ordinary school. When the handicap is such that special education is considered essential, the case must be very carefully assessed with assistance from experts in each particular field.

Where special education in a day school is considered suitable, the case is referred to the District Education Officer, who makes the necessary arrangements including the provision of transport.

### Admission to Residential Special Schools

This is arranged by the Chief Education Officer at County Hall on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

Table V shows that there were 220 children on the Handicapped Pupils' Register at 31st December 1971, and of these 36 are attending residential schools.

The names and addresses of physically handicapped children are passed to the appropriate Social Worker so that she can get to know them and give some thought to their future lives. At about age 13 the intention is that she shall maintain close contact and ensure that these children are guided into the most suitable occupation, with or without special training.

### ESHER REMEDIAL READING CENTRE

The Centre opened on 20th September, 1971, and is housed in Church Farm School, West Molesey. At the moment there are two members of staff - Mrs. K.J.S. Preston, Head of the Centre and Mrs. R. Zedner, and they are sharing one classroom which has been partially divided by cupboards. This is not an ideal arrangement but the two members of staff are able to work together quite happily.



Thirty-two children attend the Centre, sixteen in the morning Monday - Friday, and sixteen in the afternoon Monday - Thursday. They are drawn from all the Junior Schools in the Esher area, and are transported to and from the Centre by coach.

All these children are of average or above average intelligence but show two years or more retardation in their Reading Age measured against their potential. These children were first identified by a Sweep Test of all the 7-8 year old children in the Esher Schools arranged by Mr. R. Clark, the Educational Psychologist, followed by a deeper individual assessment - the W.I.S.C. Test. There are various reasons for these children's retardation, e.g. interrupted schooling due to illness, moving around during the early years of schooling, culturally indifferent home conditions, stress within the child and the family, lack of self confidence. Before the children are admitted Mrs. Preston meets the parents and visits their schools to discuss the problems with the Headteachers. As the groups are small much of the work is individual and based on the child's particular need, e.g. some need training in visual perception, others in aural perception. Concentration is a phonic approach to reading and most children find this a great help. By knowing the sounds of letters and the various combinations of vowels and consonants, the children find they can tackle many words they previously found difficult. This approach also helps with spelling difficulties.

Each day the children have phonic drill, written work connected with this, and their own individual reading practise with the teacher. As the work calls for a considerable amount of concentration on the children's part there are opportunities for Art and Craft work for relaxation periods. The written work is individual and for this use is made of work books, apparatus made by the staff and the Stott Programmed Reading Kit. The children use a variety of reading schemes and supplementary books and library books are provided by the Surrey School Library Service. Mr. R. Clark, the Educational Psychologist, visits the Centre regularly to discuss the work and to test children. Close liaison is maintained between the Centre, the schools and the parents, so that any problems can be resolved quickly.

Considering that the Centre is a new venture the first term went much more smoothly than had been anticipated and all the children progressed. The best results were two boys whose Reading Ages advanced by 2 years. All the other children showed gains of from 4 months - 18 months.

One of the most interesting points about the Centre is the therapeutic value it is having. Several Headteachers have mentioned how much the children have improved in self confidence since attending the Centre. They get a lot of individual attention, support and encouragement, and are all very happy, showing a keen desire to work at their reading. Many of the parents have expressed their great satisfaction with the children's progress.

It has been suggested that the Centre should be renamed The Esher Reading Development Centre. This has much to commend itself as it was found at the beginning that Remedial Reading caused a great deal of concern and anxiety among the parents of the children selected to attend the Centre.

### Special Centre

Always there is a number of children who show behaviour problems and who need special education, either temporarily or for the remainder of their school life. Their influence in the ordinary school is sometimes so disruptive that they must be excluded until such time as they can be suitably placed.

Places in suitable special schools are often hard to find and the child may have to be excluded for considerable periods - having home tuition, but in a home where there are domestic tensions which have caused the maladjustment.

There are prospects of an experimental Special Centre being set up in the district to which such children could be admitted on a short term basis, either until the problems have been resolved or suitable long term placement has been effected.

This Centre will be difficult to run and will require very careful selection of staff. However, it could prove of great value, not only to the disturbed children, but also to the schools which, at present, have to do their best to contain them.

TABLE IA. MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Routine inspections	1,559
Reinspections	164
Special inspections	19

B. INFESTATION

Number of children examined	9,649
Number of individual children found to be infested	52



DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOLCHILDRENTABLE IIA. DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin .. ..	8	70
Eyes -		
(a) Vision ..	153	113
(b) Squint ..	13	15
(c) Other ..	3	14
Ears -		
(a) Hearing ..	2	40
(b) Otitis Media ..	1	36
(c) Other ..	2	23
Nose or Throat ..	6	93
Speech ..	4	50
Lymphatic Glands ..	-	27
Heart and Circulation ..	3	19
Lungs .. ..	9	35
Developmental -		
(a) Hernia ..	2	2
(b) Other ..	4	20
Orthopaedic -		
(a) Posture ..	4	36
(b) Feet ..	2	26
(c) Other ..	1	37
Nervous System -		
(a) Epilepsy ..	-	5
(b) Other ..	2	13
Psychological -		
(a) Development ..	-	29
(b) Stability ..	1	55
Abdomen .. ..	-	19
Other .. ..	12	48
Total	232	825

Note: These figures also include a small number of Special Inspections

B. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II	Total Individual Pupils
1967 and later	-	-	-
1966	33	9	41
1965	13	8	18
1964	1	4	4
1963	7	8	11
1962	14	9	20
1961	7	2	8
1960	39	9	45
1959	27	16	40
1958	9	4	9
1957	3	5	7
1956 and earlier	3	2	5
Totals	156	76	208

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTSTABLE IIIA. DISEASES OF THE SKIN

				<u>No. of cases known to have been treated during the year</u>
Scabies	..	..	..	5
Impetigo	..	..	..	-
Warts	..	..	..	62
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
Total				68
				<hr/>

B. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

				<u>No. of cases known to have been dealt with</u>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	..	..	..	-
Errors of refraction (including squint)				207
				<hr/>
Total				207
				<hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	..	..	..	159

C. DEFECTIVE HEARING

During the year 2 school children have been provided with hearing aids at the expense of the Authority.

D. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(This includes hospital cases)

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	5
(b) Pupils who received recuperative holidays under School Health Service arrangements	8
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above -	
1. Heart .. ..	1
2. Lungs .. ..	4
3. Nervous System .. ..	5
4. Lymphatic Glands .. ..	3
5. Developmental .. ..	5
6. Abdomen .. ..	4
7. Psychological .. ..	2
8. Other .. ..	12
Total (a) and (c)	49

E. ATTENDANCES AT SCHOOL MEDICAL CLINICS

Defect	No. of Attendances
Skin .. ..	1
Eyes .. ..	7
Ears .. ..	19
Nose & Throat .. ..	3
Speech .. ..	11
Lymphatic Glands .. ..	1
Heart .. ..	1
Lungs .. ..	2
Developmental .. ..	2
Orthopaedic .. ..	11
Nervous System .. ..	1
Psychological .. ..	26
Abdomen .. ..	1
Other .. ..	7
Total	93

## E. (contd.)

No. of school children examined for part-time employment	..	..	..	121
No. of children examined for entertainment licences				15
No. of teachers and student teachers medically examined	..	..	..	83

F. ATTENDANCES AT EYE CLINICS

The table below gives details of work carried out at the Molesey, Esher and Cobham Eye Clinics during the period:-

* No. of attendances	..	..	895
No. of individual patients examined	..	..	622

\* This includes school children, pre-school and specials.

G. REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Centres - Cobham, Esher, Ditton and Molesey

No. of sessions	..	..	..	66
No. treated	..	..	..	45
No. of attendances	..	..	..	227
No. of new cases admitted	..	..	..	25
No. discharged	..	..	..	9

H. SPEECH THERAPY

Centres - Cobham, Esher, Ditton and Molesey.

No. of cases under treatment	..	189
------------------------------	----	-----

# I. AUDIOMETRY - HEARING TESTS

The following table gives details of the number of children tested and the results of investigation of children who failed the test during 1971:-

	Routine Examina- tions	Retests & Special	Total
(1) No. of children tested ..	661	113	774
(2) No. of children who failed test	50	55	105
(3) Result of investigation by School Medical Officers			
(a) No significant hearing loss	6	-	6
(b) No significant hearing loss but child appears mentally retarded .. ..	-	-	-
Deafness due to			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	20	28	48
(d) Old otitis media ..	14	12	26
(e) Injury .. ..	-	-	-
(f) Other causes .. ..	3	9	12
(g) Undetermined cause ..	-	5	5
(h) Untraced or left district	-	-	-
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids .. ..	-	-	-
(j) Investigation remaining to be carried out ..	7	1	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>105</b>
(4) Recommendations -			
(a) No action required ..	14	7	21
(b) For observation only ..	19	32	51
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	5	5	10
(d) Referred to G.P. ..	8	8	16
(e) Referred to ENT Consultant	-	1	1
(f) Special position in class	4	2	6
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by Teacher of the Deaf	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>105</b>

J. AUDIOLOGY - HEARING DEFECTS

Ages	New Cases referred to Audiology Clinic	Not fully assessed by end of previous year	Found to have impaired hearing but not requiring aid	No. found to have impaired hearing and recommended for hearing aid	Found to have normal hearing	Not fully assessed by end of year	Total Examinations at Audiology Clinic during the year
0-2	6	-	-	-	4	2	6
2-5	41	6	-	1	37	9	49
5-7	14	2	-	1	12	3	19
7-11	2	3	-	-	1	4	7
11+	6	1	1	-	3	3	14
Total	69	12	1	2	57	21	95

DENTAL INSPECTION & TREATMENTTABLE IVDENTAL INSPECTION & TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 19711. Attendances and Treatment

First Attendance	1103
Subsequent Attendances	2418
Total Attendances	3521
Additional courses of treatment commenced	492
Fillings in permanent teeth	2643
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1155
Permanent teeth filled	1955
Deciduous teeth filled	951
Permanent teeth extracted	146
Deciduous teeth extracted	541
General anaesthetics	44
Emergencies	2
Number of pupils x-rayed	298
Prophylaxis	861
Teeth otherwise conserved	18
Number of teeth root filled	7
Inlays	2
Crowns	15
Courses of treatment completed	1595

2. Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	28
Cases completed during year	27
Cases discontinued during year	7
No. of removable appliances fitted	56
No. of fixed appliances fitted	1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	-



3. Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	5
Number of dentures supplied	5

4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	3
--	---

5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of pupils	5243
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	1038
Number of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment	3653
Number of (a) plus (b) offered treatment	2544
(c) Pupils reinspected at school clinic	443
Number of (c) found to require treatment	412

6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	403.9
Sessions devoted to inspection	52.8
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	-

# HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

PARTICULARS OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS AT 31st DECEMBER 1971

Category	Total Handi- capped pupils		DISPOSAL													
			Recommended Special School or Hostel				Recom- mended special education in Ordinary School	Home Tuition	Tuition in Hospital or Special Units	Under Review						
			In Special School or Hostel	Parents refuse consent	On Waiting List	In Ordinary School				At home or in Hospital or in Private School						
											B	G	B	G	B	G
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G		
Blind	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Partially sighted	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-		
Deaf	4	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Partially deaf	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	-		
Educationally sub-normal	56	38	45	32	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	3		
Epileptic	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	1	1		
Maladjusted	19	7	13	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	2	-		
Physically handicapped	17	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	1	-		
Diabetic	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-		
Delicate	13	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	1	-		
Speech defect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	140	80	73	41	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	53	32	9	4

**PART IV**

**ENVIRONMENTAL**



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the  
 Urban District Council of Esher

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for the year 1971, my tenth Annual Report.

Mr. D.A. McLaren, appointed as Specialist Food Inspector, commenced duties in January, and his work in the field of food hygiene, which is reported on page 77, has amply justified his appointment.

The Public Health Inspectors engaged on Improvement Grant work under the Housing Acts of 1964 and 1969 have continued to help in the preservation of the existing stock of houses which would have otherwise decayed. Details of their work is on page 65. The value of grants made during the year under review, including the half share paid by the recipients, was £101,088.

When one considers the emphasis put on today's housing problems it is noteworthy to remember that in a survey made by the Department of Employment in 1970 the National figure for the average number of people per household has dropped to 2.95. This compares with 3.18 for the survey carried out in 1953-54. In this district the figure for 1970 was 2.96, very close to the National average.

Relations between the public and the staff continued to be excellent. The Public Health Inspectors are probably in closer contact with the problems of local residents than may be generally recognised.

continued .....



Recently some questions were raised in Parliament as to whether the standard of meat inspection in this country compared satisfactorily with that of the countries in the European Economic Community. It was very satisfying from my point of view to note that a statement was issued by the government which made it clear that the standard was at least as good as, if not better, than that on the Continent.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Esher district, but it is necessary from time to time to inspect meat in butchers' shops and elsewhere, and I feel it is important for the public to have confidence in this service which is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, who are all qualified in meat inspection. The value of goods certified as unfit is sometimes very high, as will be seen from the list on page 73.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and Dr. Pereira and Officers in other departments, for their valued help and support. My thanks, too, to the Public Health Inspectors and to the technical and office staff for their assistance and loyalty throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. L. BARKER.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICTANALYSIS OF VISITS

Air Pollution research	144
Caravans	8
Catering Establishments	194
Clean Air Act	13
Disinfection	3
Disinfestation	49
Drains tested	205
Factories (powered)	8
Floods	21
Food premises	741
Food inspections	102
Food & Drugs sampling	143
Food Poisoning	9
Hairdressers & Barbers	4
Health Education	2
Housing Acts 1964 & 1969 - Improvement Grants & Qualification Certificates	1434
Ice cream	55
Infectious Disease	47
Itinerant Food Vendors	13
Milk Sampling	87
Miscellaneous	609
Noise	93
Offices	76
Old Persons' welfare	96
Outworkers	2
Pet Animals and Animal Boarding Kennels	24
Petroleum Storage	165
Pigeons	18
Ponds, ditches, accumulations	114
Premises inspected (general)	471
Premises reinspected or works in progress	744
Rats and mice, etc.	2885
Retail Shops	254
Riding Establishments	20
Sanitary conveniences on building sites	5
Shops Act 1950	36
Stables & Piggeries	4
Swimming Baths	75
Water supply or sampling	11
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	24



## HOUSING, DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

The 1969 Housing Act emphasised the Government's intention to underline the need for improvement and modernisation of existing properties, and gave these proposals equal, if not greater emphasis than the need for new house building.

In this district works involving improvement and repair are being pressed forward with enthusiasm and the largest number of improvements completed in any one year so far by way of Improvement was recorded in 1971.

The analysis of the 1961 census showed that those households which lacked a fixed bath numbered 1,588 and those which shared a fixed bath as 535. Although these figures are a good guide as to those dwellings which lack standard amenities, they give no indication of premises which would benefit from Discretionary Grants for the insertion of damp-proof courses, drainage connections to sewers etc.

Between 1962 and 1969 the number of grants made by the Council amounted to 501. In 1970 the number of grants made was 100, and in 1971, 119. It is pleasing to note that of this figure over 50 per cent of the grants were given in respect of tenanted properties. The breakdown figures of the 1971 census are not yet available, but it may be reasonable to assume that something like 1,000 properties have been improved to date as undoubtedly some have been done without grant aid. It is considered that this progress is satisfactory.

The responsibility resting on the Public Health Inspectors who approve the grants and survey the houses is heavy when consideration is given to the amount of money spent during 1971 on improvements and repairs. Grants given by the Council totalled £50,519. A similar amount was spent by the owners of the houses plus extra items which did not rank for grant. In all, therefore, well over £100,000 was spent on this work and local building firms who are prepared to specialise in improvement works and give a good service to grant applicants can not only benefit themselves but make a valuable contribution to the general improvement of the stock of houses in the district.

The 1969 Housing Act introduced the method of bringing Controlled Rents into Regulation by means of Qualification Certificates.

A Qualification Certificate is issued to the owner of a property by the Local Authority only when a house has been provided with all the standard amenities and is in good repair.

Each application means that a complete survey of the house in question must be made.

Once in possession of a Qualification Certificate the owner approaches the Rent Officer who visits to assess the Fair Rent.

Here again improvements and repairs are resulting from the action being taken and this is adding to the raising of housing standards in the district.

The water supply of the area is governed by two statutory bodies, and is excellent in quality and quantity. The Water Companies are constantly sampling the water, both from chemical and bacteriological points of view, therefore routine sampling by this Department is not considered necessary, and sampling is carried out only when there is a special reason for so doing.

The water supplied is not plumbo-solvent.

All the dwelling houses in the district have a piped supply direct to the houses from public water mains.

The natural fluoride content of the two supplies in the Urban District is as follows:-

Metropolitan Water Board 0.20 parts per million  
East Surrey Water Company 0.15 parts per million

SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS  
RELATING TO CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION & CLOSING DURING 1971

Houses demolished during 1971	..	..	5
Houses previously unfit brought up to habitable standard			5
Houses where demolition orders operative	..		9
Houses closed	..	..	18
Houses where Closing Orders operative	..		7
Houses acquired by the Council awaiting demolition			2
Houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	..		22
Premises where undertakings given not to use as dwellings			7
Houses where action was commenced	..		-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS COMPLETED

The number of completed improvements where grant has been paid by the Council over the last eight years is as follows:

1964	..	52	1968	..	66
1965	..	72	1969	..	70
1966	..	78	1970	..	100
1967	..	75	1971	..	119

DETAILS OF ACTION TAKEN DURING 1971 UNDER  
THE HOUSING ACT 1964 - COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT

Twelve applications for compulsory improvement were received during the year. During 1971 the following actions resulted:-

(a)	Dwellings where improvements completed	..	19
(b)	Applications withdrawn by tenants	..	15
(c)	Representations notified to persons in control of dwellings	.. ..	12
(d)	Preliminary notices served	.. ..	12
(e)	Immediate improvement notices served	..	17
(f)	Appeal made	.. ..	-

HOUSING ACT 1969 - PART III - QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

- (i) (Where dwelling already satisfies conditions relating to standard amenities and condition of repair)

Applications received	..	..	60
" granted	..	..	26
" refused	..	..	17
" withdrawn	..	..	-
" outstanding	..	..	17

- (ii) (Where dwellings do not have all the standard amenities and are not in good repair)

Applications received	..	..	66
" granted	..	..	47
" withdrawn	..	..	8
" outstanding	..	..	11

BUILDING STATISTICS

No. of houses completed by the Council during 1971	39
No. of houses built by private enterprise during 1971	203
No. of Council houses under construction ..	20
No. of private houses under construction ..	228
No. of dwellings provided by conversion ..	1

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received in respect of housing and drainage matters was ..	107
---	-----

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices (written and verbal) in respect of housing and drainage matters ..	56
Housing Act, 1957, Section 16, Notices of Time and Place for consideration of condition of house ..	8
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, (2) Notification of Representations made in respect of dwellings for improvement ..	12
Housing Act, Section 170 and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 277, Notices requiring information as to ownership of premises ..	93
Housing Act, 1957, Section 17, Orders for closing of houses and demolitions ..	9
Housing Act, 1961, Notice requiring execution of works to render premises reasonably suitable for occupation by persons or households occupying them	1
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, Preliminary Notice of Local Authorities' proposals for improvement of dwellings ..	12
Housing Act, 1964, Section 19, Immediate Improvement Notices in respect of Dwellings not in Improvement Areas ..	17
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39, Notice to drain building ..	6
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93, Abatement Notices in respect of nuisances ..	12
Public Health Act, 1936, (Part 3) Public Health (Recurring Nuisance) Act 1969, S.1. ..	7
(Food Hygiene Notices please see page 78).	

CARAVANS

There are two permanent site licences in force for the stationing of single caravans, but only one site is in use.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following information, the inclusion of which is required by Circular 1/72 from the Department of Health & Social Security.

"FOUL DRAINAGE

Work commenced on the Pumping Station at Cobham intended to replace the existing treatment works and is due for completion in the latter part of 1972.

A scheme has been prepared aimed at alleviating the surcharging of the Claygate soil sewerage system. The scheme is estimated to cost £600,000 and it is anticipated that contract works may commence in the Autumn of 1972.

The delivery sewer to the Molesey Works was completed during the year and has been instrumental in reducing surcharge in the West Molesey area.

Design work for an extension of the recently constructed sewer in Meadway, Esher, to serve the Blackhills area was completed. This scheme when completed will remove a large number of properties from cesspool drainage.

A house to house survey was completed in the Oxshott/Cobham area to determine the extent of surface water infiltration. The results of this survey will be incorporated in proposals for the Oxshott area to relieve surcharging."



FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATIONFOOD SAMPLING

During the year 143 samples of food and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis. Of the samples taken 7 were reported upon adversely and this, represented 6.3 per cent of the total number. Adverse reports deal almost exclusively with the labelling or advertising of the product.

SAMPLES TAKENBeverages

Cereal beverage  
Decaffeinated instant coffee  
Emprote  
Instant tea  
Malted milk  
Tea

Cereals and Cereal Products

Brown bread mix  
Custard powder  
Instant cereal  
Mixed cereals  
Ravioli  
Spaghetti  
Savoury rice

Condiments and Sauces

Bottle of sauce  
Neapolitan sauce  
Onion chutney  
Orange chutney  
Pepper  
Pepper sauce  
Pineapple curry sauce  
Salad dressing mixture  
Sweet and sour sauce  
Tarragon mustard  
Tomato ketchup  
Tomato and mushroom sauce

Dairy Products

Cheese  
Cheese spread  
Cheese spread with pineapple  
Cheese spread with smoky bacon  
Dairy custard

Drugs

Bronchial balsam  
Bronchial mixture  
Glycerine and lemon juice

Fish and Fish Products

Canned prawns  
Canned salmon  
Canned tuna  
Canned herring fillets  
Sardines in tomato sauce

Flour Confectionery

Christmas pudding  
Jam roly poly  
Sponge mixture

Food Additives

Food colours

Fruit and Fruit Products

Apple sauce  
Canned peaches  
Concentrated fruit squash compound  
Desiccated coconut  
Gooseberry pie  
Mandarin orange dessert  
Morella syrup  
Raspberries in heavy syrup  
Tomato juice

Meat and Meat Products

Beef sausages  
Braised chicken in jelly  
Braised pork kidneys  
Canned sausages  
Canned sausage rolls

SAMPLES TAKEN (Continued)Meat and Meat Products (contd.)

Chicken liver  
 Chicken and mushroom pie  
 Chilli beef with beans  
 Cornish pasties  
 Curried chicken and mushroom  
 Frozen chicken  
 Ham roll with chicken  
 Irish stew  
 Luncheon roll  
 Meat pasties  
 Minced beef with gravy  
 Minced beef with onions and gravy  
 Minced steak  
 Mutton curry and rice  
 Oxtail  
 Pigs liver  
 Pork and beef sausages  
 Pork sausages  
 Sausage rolls  
 Steak and kidney pie  
 Steak and kidney pie filling  
 Steak and kidney pudding  
 Steak pie with gravy

Miscellaneous

Cake covering with chocolate  
     flavour  
 Dessert quick whip  
 Instant whip  
 Lemon pie filling  
 Mixaroon  
 Rum flavoured butter  
 Savoury hot toast

Meat and Fish Pastes

Anchovy paste  
 Pork liver paste  
 Salmon spread

MilkOils and Fats

Margarine

Soft Drinks

Bitter lemon  
 Health drink  
 Lemon drink  
 Limeade and lager  
 Milk shake syrup  
 Orange squash  
 Shandy

Spices and Flavouring

Barbecue spice  
 Curry powder  
 Garlic spread  
 Ginger  
 Gravy mixture  
 Ground Cinnamon  
 Instant flavouring  
 Mild curry  
 Mulled wine spices  
 Sweet peppers

Soups - VariousSugar and Chocolate Confectionery

Maltesers  
 Port chocolates

Sugar and Preserves

Blackcurrant preserve  
 Damson jam  
 Pineapple jam  
 Mincemeat

Vegetable and Vegetable Products

Chow Mein  
 Crispy fry potato mixture  
 Mashed potato  
 Meatless fricassee  
 Meatless steaks  
 Potato flour  
 Red cabbage  
 Vecon (tonic vegetable concentrate)  
 Vegetable juice  
 Vegetable pate



Details of the samples reported upon adversely by the Public Analyst:-

<u>Sample No. and Description</u>	<u>Irregularity</u>	<u>Action taken or result</u>
No.3 (Informal) Food colouring (egg yellow)	Incorrectly labelled. The declaration required by the Colouring Matters in Food Regulations 1966 was not given.	Letter to wholesalers who replied to the effect that this item was old stock and had been replaced by new.
No.16 (Informal) Food colours	Incorrectly labelled. The declaration required by the Colouring Matters in Food Regulations 1966 was not given.	Letter to supermarket head office asking that this matter be taken up with the American manufacturers.
No.30 (Informal) Mulled wine spices	Incorrectly labelled. The major ingredient was not a spice and the article should be called mulled wine flavouring. The sample contained: Lemon peel 65 per cent Cinnamon bark 25 " " Broken cloves 10 " "	Letter sent to head office of grocers asking that the German manufacturers be requested to alter the label in accordance with analyst's suggestion.
No.42 (Informal) Tin of Irish Stew	The sample contained lean (defatted) meat ..... 20% fat ..... 4% Total meat .. 24% An article described as Irish Stew and in which meat is claimed as a major ingredient must contain not less than 35%.	The analyst has stated that this was old stock and the cans have been relabelled with the words "Ready Meal".

<u>Sample No. and Description</u>	<u>Irregularity</u>	<u>Action taken or result</u>
No.62 (Informal) Two Meat Pasties	The sample consisted of two meat and vegetable pies with a total meat content of 14.3%. The description specified by the Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations 1967 and required to be borne on a label or ticket on the article is "Meat and vegetable pie" or 'pasty' and not simply 'meat pie'.	The manufacturer/retailer on being interviewed agreed to properly label products in future.
No.105 (Informal) Orange chutney	One of the ingredients, vinegar was not declared. The sample contained Acetic acid ..... 0.4 per cent.	A letter to the manufacturer resulted in a reply that the omission was a printer's error and it would be rectified immediately.
No.107 (Informal) Decaffeinated instant coffee	Incorrectly labelled. The word 'decaffeinated' did not appear in the designation immediately before the word "coffee", as required by the Coffee and Coffee Products Regulations 1967, and the ingredients were declared as "soluble solids of pure coffee" whereas the soluble solids of decaffeinated coffee were used.	Correspondence has been exchanged with the manufacturers who have agreed to labels being altered to "Instant decaffeinated Coffee".

<u>Sample No. and Description</u>	<u>Irregularity</u>	<u>Action taken or result</u>
No.127 (Informal) Health Drink	Two statements were made on the label, one a partial voluntary list of ingredients, and the other a statement that the article contained no added colour, flavour or sweetener. The combination of the two statements had the effect of suggesting that there was no preservative present, but the article contained: Sulphur dioxide .. 120 parts per million.	Correspondence has resulted in an amended label.
No.141 (Informal) Brown bread mixture	It is a sample of a bread mix using glucoso-delta lactone as acidifying agent. The article was described as a Traditional Irish Brown Bread Mix. In my opinion the term traditional should not be used to describe an article which includes any ingredient which is so new that the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee is only just considering recommendations for its use.	Letter sent to Manufacturer in Eire. Reply awaited.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following is a list of diseased or otherwise unsound meat and other foods which were inspected and surrendered from food premises in the district and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption.

	<u>lbs.</u>
Bacon	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	706
Cauliflower	60
Chips	30
Chicken	11
Lamb	341
Fish, fresh	42
Green peppers	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton	20
Ox cheek	38
Plums	3
Pork	841
Pigs' spleens	14
Rabbit	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steak	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sprouts	40
Sheep's kidneys	10
Sausages, beef	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vermicelli, chocolate	3
	<u>pkts.</u>
Blackcurrant pie	2
Egg custard	5
Meat pies	39
Cornish pasties	20
Chicken pies	4
Milkana	18
Frozen foods (miscellaneous)	2314

A number of deep frozen units and refrigerators in retail shops broke down during the course of the year and resulted in the de-frosting of packets of various foods and the spoilage of meat - all of which were surrendered on a voluntary basis.

FOOD INSPECTION (continued)

	<u>Tins</u>
Beans in tomato sauce	6
Buxted chicken fillets	72
Chopped pork	1
Grapefruit	1
Ox tongues	4
Orange juice	12
Peas	37
Pears	20
Pineapple	2
Stewed steak	1
	<u>Packs</u>
Ice cream ; complete	338
Ice cream : broken	135

COMPLAINTS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Members of the public complained about sixty-six articles of food or drink and these were examined by Inspectors. This shows a decrease of seven over last year's figures.

A number of the complaints were reported to the Health Committee and some warning letters were sent. In respect of the following articles, legal proceedings resulted.

Bottles of Milk

- (1) Contained pieces and particles of glass. Retailers were fined £75 and costs of £10 were awarded to the Council.
- (2) Contained pieces and particles of glass. Retailers were fined £75 and costs of £15 were awarded to the Council.
- (3) Contained piece of glass. Retailers were fined £100 and costs of £11 were awarded to the Council.

Bread

A small sliced brown loaf of bread containing a piece of metal. The retailer was fined £30 and costs of £12 were awarded to the Council.

Cheese

- (1) A pack of full fat soft cheese with onion was mouldy. The retailer was fined £50.
- (2) A pot of blue Stilton cheese was decomposed. The Manager of the Supermarket was brought before the Court by the defendant company, he was found guilty but was given an absolute discharge. The defendant company was acquitted.

POULTRY INSPECTION

- (1) Number of poultry processing premises within the district .. .. . 1
- (2) Number of visits to these premises .. 21
- (3) Total number of birds processed during the year 26,000
- (4) Types of birds processed - e.g. turkeys, ducks, broilers  
hens, broilers, capons, etc. . . . & capons
- (5) Percentages of live birds rejected as unfit  
for human consumption .. . 4% - 5%
- (6) Weight of poultry meat condemned as unfit for  
human consumption .. . 325 lbs.
- (7) Comments on poultry processing and inspections:-

There is one poultry processing premises situated within the District. Slaughter takes place usually twice a week during the night in order that poultry is delivered fresh to market early in the morning. Evisceration is not carried out on the premises.

ICE CREAM

During the year 41 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination (Methylene Blue Test). The results were as follows:-

<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>Provisional grade</u>	<u>Rate % of the total number of samples taken.</u>
30	1	73.17
7	2	17.07
3	3	7.32
1	4	2.44

Prepacked ice-cream does not as a rule give rise to trouble from the bacteriological point of view. Attention is therefore mainly directed to food premises which sell ice-cream loose from open containers.



MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONSDealers' Licences

The following numbers of Dealers' Pre-packed Milk Licences were in force at the end of 1971.

Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"	33
Licences to use the designation "Sterilised"	18
Licences to use the designation "Untreated"	8
Licences to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	33
Number of Milk Distributors registered in the area	36
Number of premises registered as Dairies (not being Dairy Farms)                    ...                    ...	4

Milk Sampling

The number of milk samples taken and submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests to check the efficiency of pasteurisation, was 50. They were all satisfactory.

Brucella Abortus

The organism brucella abortus is responsible for contagious abortion in animals and undulant fever in man.

Tests for the presence of this organism were made in respect of 25 samples of untreated milk.

All the tests proved negative.

Dirty Milk Bottles

In the year under review eight complaints were received. In five cases legal proceedings were instituted. Two dairies were concerned in connection with the eight complaints.

Proceedings were taken in respect of five bottles. The same retailer was concerned in each case. Fines totalling £450 were imposed and costs amounting to £75 were awarded to the Council.



FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960/70

There are 17 private schools within the district, 16 of which provide a mid-day lunch for pupils. Visits have been made and inspections carried out to all the schools concerned and full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations has now been met.

Informal discussions with the various brewery companies operating licensed premises within the district have taken place with a view to improving bar hygiene and glass washing facilities. It has been agreed that single sinks in bars will be replaced with double sink units for the effective washing and rinsing of glasses; in addition snacks displayed on bar counters will be kept covered and at the required temperature.

Bar staff have been made fully aware of the reasons why the practise of smoking behind the bar is prohibited.

The hygienic standards of some food premises were found to fall short of requirements. Lack of routine cleaning of equipment and premises was the most frequent contravention. The reason given was that of staff shortage but, more often than not, it was lack of managerial control.

The opportunity was taken when visits were made to acquaint the shopkeeper of his obligations to the public at large as a food handler and to discuss with him day to day problems that arose. It has been found that if sufficient time is given to explaining the reasons for various requirements, it is time well spent. Often the shopkeeper has been unaware of the matters that have been brought to his attention and a good relationship has been established with the Department.

Lectures have been given to older children in schools on the need for food hygiene and have been well received with great interest.

In addition to the above, miscellaneous visits have been made to food premises regarding applications to sell milk and ice cream; such premises had to reach the required standard of hygiene before the necessary registration or licence was granted.

Sampling of milk and ice cream was regularly undertaken from shops, hotels, restaurants and mobile vendors, for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the number of food premises in the district which are subject to these regulations:-

Bakers	..	..	..	19
Butchers	..	..	..	30
Clubs	..	..	..	54
Confectioners	..	..	..	52
Fishmongers	..	..	..	17
Greengrocers	..	..	..	32
Grocers & General Stores	..	..	..	78
Hotels & Public Houses	..	..	..	58
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	34
Schools	..	..	..	37
Supermarkets	..	..	..	9
Frozen Food Centres	..	..	..	4
Industrial and other organisations' Canteens				40
Total				<u>464</u>

Food Hygiene (written and verbal) Notices served 143

#### LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Whilst no slaughtermen are employed in this area, there was one on the Register who received a licence for the year.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT

Thirty-three complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, the main source being from industrial premises close to residential property and from the flying of model aircraft.

It was not necessary to serve formal notices. Following protracted and difficult negotiations one factory moved to another district, and another to a more suitable site on the same industrial estate.

Difficult psychological problems arise from noise nuisances, especially when residents' rest at night is disturbed, and the work of attempting to solve or minimise the problems is particularly difficult. The Public Health Inspectors have spent long hours during the night-time in attempting to solve many of these noise problems.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

Observations continued at the remaining volumetric station in Thames Ditton during the Winter months.

There were no unusual weather conditions and pollution readings remained consistent throughout the recording period.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The Act has now been in force for seven years and in the past year numerous guidance circulars have been received. This emphasizes the wide range of duties for which a local authority is responsible.

New registration of premises continued to give the department extra work. Employers taking over new or existing premises seemed unaware of the Act and its requirements when engaging staff. Some form of national press advertisement or notice such as was used at the commencement of the Act is needed.

The Act places no obligation upon the employer to notify the registration authority of any changes, even those perhaps materially altering their circumstances. Contraventions may arise as a result of such changes, e.g., insufficient sanitary accommodation and washing facilities for an increased staff. Only at the next routine inspection are these likely to be revealed.

Five accidents were reported during the year none was of a serious nature, all were investigated and appropriate action taken where required. It is still doubtful if all accidents were reported, particularly by the smaller firms.

No exemptions have been granted under Section 46 in respect of the following:- Overcrowding (Section 5), Temperature (Section 6), Sanitary conveniences (Section 9), Washing facilities (Section 10).

There were no legal proceedings instituted during the year.

The District has comparatively few warehouses which come within the scope of the Act, and in consequence, the mechanical handling of goods presented few problems.

The leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" (SHW 14) was well received at managerial level, but it was evident that staff using machines were careless from time to time and despite education on safety, accidents continued to occur quite unnecessarily.

No complaints were received from employees. It may be assumed that they are unaware of the provisions of the Act, and this is strengthened by the frequent failure to display the Abstract of the Act. General omissions found in premises were incomplete first aid outfits, absence of thermometers, lack of cleanliness and ventilation.

---

The first table following is the annual report made to the Ministry of Labour.

The second table is an analysis of accidents which have been reported over the twelve months.

The third table shows the analysis of contraventions found during the inspection of premises and in respect of which notices have been sent.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Annual report made to the Ministry of Labour for the period  
1st January to 31st December 1971.

TABLE I

A. REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	20	185	76
Retail shops	14	354	154
Wholesale shops warehouses	1	7	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	45	5
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	35	591	242

B. NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS  
TO REGISTERED PREMISES - 359

C. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED  
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	2,707
Retail shops	1,592
Wholesale departments, warehouses	70
Catering establishments open to the public	401
Canteens	45
Fuel Storage depots	-
Total	4,815
Total Males	2,120
Total Females	2,695

TABLE II

## ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Whole- sale Ware- houses	Catering Establishments open to public & Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	1	3	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	-	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and Explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	1	-	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE III  
ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions	
4	Cleanliness ..	9
5	Overcrowding ..	2
6	Temperature ..	20
7	Ventilation ..	6
8	Lighting ..	5
9	Sanitary conveniences ..	1
10	Washing facilities ..	2
11	Supply of drinking water ..	-
12	Clothing accommodation ..	3
13	Sitting facilities ..	-
14	Seats (sedentary workers) ..	-
15	Eating facilities ..	-
16	Floors, passages and stairs ..	13
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery ..	5
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ..	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery ..	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work ..	-
24	First aid ..	18
49	Failure to give notification of employment ..	16
50	Abstract of Act ..	25
	Other matters ..	5
	TOTAL	130

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

## 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health: Part I

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	227	8	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	252	8	-	-

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences(S.7):-					
(a)Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c)Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

There is a nil return under Part VIII of the Factory Act (Sections 110 and 111), which deals with outwork.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

CONTROL OF RATS & MICE

Tabulated below are details of information required annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. During the year under review the total number of complaints received by the Department was 568.

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1971

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ..	25,766	32
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	694	4
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	632	3
(ii) Mice	62	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	128	2
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	120	2
(ii) Mice	8	-
Number of sewers infested by rats during the year	-	-

CONTROL OF FOXES

Mr. R.J. Clarke, previously employed as a Technical Assistant in the Department and a Specialist in fox control, continued to do this work and dealt with 13 complaints during the year.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

During 1971, 69 premises within the Urban District were licensed to store 334,576 gallons of Petroleum Spirit and Petroleum Mixtures.

There are 4 self-service stations in the district, 1 at Cobham, (unattended), 2 at Molesey and 1 at Esher (attended).

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERSCOMPLAINTS

The number received re miscellaneous health matters during the year was	...	...	...	292
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices	...	...	...	3
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

DISINFECTION

Following cases of infectious disease, disinfection was carried out in respect of rooms or bedding at 3 premises.

SPRAYING OF PONDS AND DITCHES

The routine spraying of stagnant water with oil for the control of mosquitoes was carried out as usual.

SWIMMING POOLS

Inspections were made during the swimming season and water samples were taken at public pools and at those used by schools.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964-1970

This legislation provides a system of licensing and inspection by the local authority of establishments at which a business of letting out horses on hire for riding, or for use in providing instruction in riding, is carried on.

Four premises were licensed during the year.

The licences were granted following reports on the animals and the premises by Mr. M. Rand, M.R.C.V.S., the Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Council for this specific duty.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals, and the main provisions relate to their accommodation in regard to construction, size of quarters, number of occupants, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, etc.

One licence was granted during the year under review.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three applications were received and three licences were granted for the year 1971.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is none registered within the Urban District.

RAINFALL

Table showing rainfall in the district during 1971 taken at  
Esher Water Pollution Control Works:-

				<u>Total Rainfall</u>
				<u>Inches</u>
January	..	..	..	2.91
February	..	..	..	0.54
March	..	..	..	1.98
April	..	..	..	1.82
May	..	..	..	2.39
June	..	..	..	4.26
July	..	..	..	0.84
August	..	..	..	3.68
September	..	..	..	0.78
October	..	..	..	2.10
November	..	..	..	1.90
December	..	..	..	0.51
Total				23.71

Compared with the figures for the previous year this is an  
increase of 00.04 of an inch.

The average yearly rainfall for the past five years was 26.25.





